The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,945—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1883.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Steamers, Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates :—

First class.....Rs. 705.
Second class.....Rs. 490.

Return Tickets to and from London by the same route :—

AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,250.
Second class.....Rs. 860.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,360.
Second class.....Rs. 760.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 15 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N B.—The above arrangement will commence as soon as Gunboat is removed at Brindisi.

Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

1883. Date.	Steamer	Tons	H.P.	Captain. FRIDAY.
— 26th Dec.	Bokhara....	2832	500	H. Weighell.
1884.				
L. 4th Jan.	Nepaul	3536	600	H. Wyatt.
— 11th "	Lombardy .	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
Ir. 18th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	4023	700	E. G. Stead.
— 25th "	Gwalior.....	2733	500	M. de Horne.
Ir. 1st Feb.	Pekin.....	3900	600	A. Symons.
— 8th "	Surat.....	3142	530	C. K. Edwards.
L. 15th "	Hydaspes...	2284	500	G. Scrivener.
— 22nd "	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.
Ir. 29th "	Brindisi....	3542	550	J. Reeves.
— 7th Mar.	Cathay.....	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L. 14th "	Assam.....	3038	500	S. F. Cole.
— 21st "	Lombardy..	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
Ir. 28th "	Ganges.....	4146	750	W. B. Andrews.
— 4th April	Bokhara....	2832	500	H. Weighell.
Ir. 11th "	Clyde.....	4124	750	E. M. Edmond.
— 18th "	Surat.....	3142	500	C. K. Edwards.
Ir. 25th "	Sutlej.....	4194	750	A. H. Johnson.
— 2nd May	Gwalior....	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L. 9th "	Thames	4101	750	W. D. Anderson.
— 16th "	Cathay.....	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
Ir. 23rd "	Rohilla....	3500	700	W. Barratt.
— 27th "	Venetia....	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
ASSAM.....	3041 500	S. F. Cole	.. 28th Dec.
			1884.
GANGES.....	4196 750	W. B. Andrews.....	11th Jan.
CLYDE.....	4124 750	E. M. Edmond.....	25th "
SUTLEJ.....	4194 750	A. H. Johnson.....	8th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 22, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..Rs. 500	Including	I Class ..Rs. 500	Including
II do.... 340	wines.	II do.... 350	wines.
III do.... 150	With food.	III do.... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

S. RAFFA RUBATTINO on Tuesday 1st Jan. 1884
S. S. MANILA, on Friday.....1st Feb. "
S. S. CHINA, on Saturday .....1st Mar. "

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, near the Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, Rs. 95 Brighton Route Rs. 98
" do. do. " 70 do. " 90
From Naples, I do. do. " 145 do. " 165
" do. do. " 105 do. " 125

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

Bombay, November 2, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th January. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—
Viâ Calais and Dover (Mail).....1st class £ 7 5 0
Viâ Dieppe.....1st class .. 5 15 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIÂ CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1884.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	28th Dec.
ORION.....	G. Mahorcich..	3,500 600	28th Jan.
TITANIA (new)....	G. Marussig....	4,000 600	28th Feb.
PANDORA.....	G. Sturli.....	3,500 550	29th Mar.
BERENICE.....	P. Crillovich....	3,500 550	29th Apl.
MEDUSA.....	G. Ragusin.....	3,500 550	29th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480	

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. HP.	To sail.
TITANIA (new)....	G. Marussig.....	4,000 600	27th Dec. 1884.
PANDORA.....	G. Sturli.....	3,500 550	28th Jan.
BERENICE.....	P. Crillovich.....	3,500 550	28th Feb.
MEDUSA.....	G. Ragusin.....	3,500 550	28th Mar.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

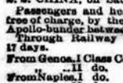
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Nov. 30, 1883.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
OMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following Sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. WISTOW HALL....	2,700	400	3rd January
S. S. SPEKE HALL.....	2,700	400	12th "
S. S. WERNETH HALL..	4,100	500	To follow.
S. S. MERTON HALL....	4,100	500	"
S. S. RYDAL HALL.....	2,700	400	"

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information, and other particulars as to Passage, apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 6, 1883.

WHITE STAR LINE.
DIRECT COMMUNICATION, BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. "COPTIC," 4,000 tons, 550 H. P., Captain W. H. KIDLEY, belonging to the Fleet of the OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, will be despatched as above on or about the 23rd January, 1884.

Her accommodation has been fitted regardless of expense, being specially adapted for the China and Pacific trade, and is spacious and airy. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Passage Money, Rs. 500.

For other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 20, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on TUESDAY, 1st January, 1884, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on 3rd January, 1884,

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 807 tons, on SATURDAY, 29th December, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th December, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been ARRANGED :—s. s. CLAN GRANT 3,600 tons, 100 A 1, Commander Campbell, WILL SAIL for LONDON on or about the 29th inst.

Passage money..... Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th December, 1883.

THE first-class steamer SUFFOLK, 2,921 tons, will sail for Liverpool on the 28th December. She has very superior accommodation for passengers. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th December, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. BRITANNIA..	3,070	400	F. Blight.....	26th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA.....	3,550	500	T. Knox.....26th Jan.	1884.
s.s. PERSIA.....	3,550	500	R. Hutchison ..6th Feb.	
s.s. ROUMANIA..	3,396	500	J. Harris.....15th "	

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 7th Dec., 1883. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

THROUGH TICKETS Issued including Rail and Steamer available by ANY ROUTE from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India.

For Pamphlet of Routes, with two maps (post free, 8 annas) and quotations,

Apply THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY, 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA, 10½, Old Court House Sreet.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED
ICE OR CLARET CUP JUGS.
American with removable lining
from Rs. 36 to Rs. 75.

ICE TONGS AND CLAWS
of many patterns.
Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
of every description on sale by
TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS
in handsome Cases of 6, 12, or 18 pairs.
from Rs. 32 to Rs. 175.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED
FISH KNIVES AND FORKS
in Cases of 6, 12, or 18 pairs.
from Rs. 36 to Rs. 150.

FISH HELPERS.
Per pair from Rs. 22 to Rs. 36.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
of every description on sale by
TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

POCKET SPIRIT FLASKS.

STOUT glass bodies, half morocco leather-covered, with metal drinking cups and screw tops,

BRITANNIA METAL CUP AND TOP,
From Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.
BRITANNIA METAL CUP AND TOP,
with Shoulder Strap.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 8.
ELECTRO-PLATED CUP AND TOP,
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.
ELECTRO-PLATED CUP AND TOP,
with Shoulder Stray.
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.
CHASED AND FIGURED PLATED CUPS.
Gilt insides, plain tops,
suitable for presentation.
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 12-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
FOR CARTES DE VISITE.

With solid gilt-edged leaves (each strongly fastened with elastic leather joint) and gilt clasps, bound in REAL RUSSIA or TURKEY MOROCCO, of a variety of styles and colors, carrying in each page single or double Carte de Visite or Cabinet Pictures, or four Portraits, with occasional landscape or full-length leaves.

To hold 96 Portraits.
Each from Rs. 18 to Rs. 70, Cash.

LANDSCAPE ALBUMS.

With gilt edges of extra thick double-milled white paper, bound in best Turkey Morocco, of a variety of colors, and of sizes.

Each Rs. 10 to Rs. 50, Cash.

SCRAP BOOKS.
NEWSPAPER CUTTING ALBUMS, &c., &c.
On sale by
TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED.

HINDUSTANI TRANSLATION of the MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL, appears in the *Urdu Instructor* in every number. The *Urdu Instructor* and the *Persian Teacher* are published monthly Rs. 10 and 3 per annum respectively. 100 Hindustani Petitions in both the characters; each with a vocabulary; for the Higher Standard Rs. 2.—G. M. MUNSHI, Bombay, S. E.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF
JAPANESE AND CHINESE
CURIOSITIES.

ABOUT 1,00,000 ARTICLES TO SELECT FROM VASES FROM 3 INCHES TO 4 FEET.

Price, from 4 annas to Rs. 500.

BRONZE, Enamelled Ware, Inlaid work, Japanese Screens, real, old and RARE SATSUMA, and KONGA DROLI Figures, and innumerable other articles never before seen in Bombay.

SOME OF THE ARTICLES ARE
OVER 200 YEARS OLD.
INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

IBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
No. 12, MEADOW STREET
Next to P. VUCCINO & Co'

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FUN WITH INSTRUCTION RARE IN BOMBAY.
THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.
EVERY EVENING
FINEST SPECIMENS OF RARE ARAB AND AUSTRALIAN EQUINE RACE TRAINED IN A MARVELLOUS WAY which can well be appreciated by seeing.
Dogs trained to the highest perfection, and a troupe of monkies.
RIDING ON HORSEBACK WITH COMPLETE UNIFORM.
A BONELESS BODY TWISTING IN 101 WAYS.
A sight never before witnessed in Bombay.
☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

First Class Reserved...Rs. 3	Stalls ..... Re. 1	0	
First Class ..... " 2	Front Ring.....	0	8
Back Seats	As. 4		

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THE CHARTERED ANCHOR LINE
s. s. MOUNT TABOR has ARRIVED from Cardiff and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.
CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.
Consignees of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo without delay, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expenses.
All damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the dock, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 24th Dec. 1883.

WARRANTED
18-CARAT GOLD
ALBERT CHAINS.
Most beautiful patterns suitable for Presentation.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* buildings.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

A GOODS TARIFF containing full information as to rates and conditions under which goods are carried over this, and connected Railways, will be issued quarterly from the 1st of January, 1884.

Copies can be obtained at the Goods Office, Warl-bunder, at all principal stations, and at the office of the undersigned. Price one anna; and if sent by post, 2 annas and 6 pies per copy.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay Terminus, 25th December, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE public are informed that on and after the FIRST of JANUARY, 1884, CURREY-ROAD, station between Chinchpokli and Parel will be OPENED for booking of first, second, and third class Passengers, and also for Luggage and Parcels.

All Local Trains running between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna and Kalyan will stop at this station to pick up and set down Passengers.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-fourth of December, 1883.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

XMAS. GIFTS.—A SEWING MACHINE is about the best and most useful article that can be presented as a gift, being always useful and never forgotten. A choice collection at H. A. GEYER and Co., No. 7, Hornby-row, Fort.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SEWING MACHINES are the most perfect yet produced. They sew anything. They beat everything. They please every body. For particulars apply to the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Chief office in India, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAJOR.—That pair of Military Doe Gloves you sent me to Mhow from ..... for Re. 1-12 turned out first class. Please get me another pair by post.

GRAND EXHIBITION of the present Mechanical Toys now opened at S. C. Majoo, next to Soundy and Co., Fort. Parents are earnestly requested to visit.

MR. VAN RUITH'S PICTURES are NO LONGER ON VIEW at Messrs. Soundy and Co., but may be seen at his STUDIO, Cumballa Family Hotel, from 12 to 5 p.m. daily, until further notice.

CHRISTMAS CHEER.—Ice-cream, Cakes, Pastry, Comfits, Sweets, Ham Sandwiches, Draught Beer, Wines, Spirits, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

HAMS, Bacon and Cheese, Xmas, Cards, Cakes, Fancy Bonbon, Crackers, Turkish Delight, Californian Fruits, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY.

GENT.'S HOSIERY.—New Goods in every variety just imported for this department.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

125° and 150° Fire-test KEROSINE-OIL, for SALE. Apply to THARIA TOPAN, or the GODOWN-KEEPER, at Mazagon.

FOR SALE, an English-built, full-sized DOG-CART with wicker body, in excellent order. Price, Rs. 350. To be seen at C. STEPHENS & Sons.

SPONGES.—Just to hand, a small shipment of HONEYCOMB in hand, BATH SPONGES, finest quality, and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS.—A rare and choice selection at V. M. ANANDRAV & Co., 77, Cowasjee Patel Tank-road.

£6 000 000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,400,000

ARRIVED MUSICAL BOXES with English tunes Automatic Figures, Chinese Dancing Girls, Bells and Drum. Rs. 60 to 400. L. STEFFENAUER, Church-gate-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BARLEY SUGAR, Butter Scotch, Italian Rock Pralines, burnt Almonds, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Bon-Bons, Christmas Cards.—PEARSE.

TORPEDOES, SWEETS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Mongats, Croquelles, &c. Prize Packets. Conversation Lozenzes, all cheap and very good. —PEARSE, Confectioner.

PERRIER JOUET'S "FIRST QUALITY" "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE. Quarts Rs. 48 pints Rs. 26 per dozen cash. Apply to LYON & Co.

PERRIER JOUET'S RESERVE CUVEE "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE as supplied to the Byculla, Bombay, and Royal Bombay Yacht Clubs. Bombay, and to the Club of Western India, Poona. Magnums Rs. 108, quarts Rs. 54, pints Rs. 29 per dozen CASH. Apply to LYON & Co.

WEDDING and Birth-day presents. An inspection is invited, of the magnificent stock of Silver and Electro-plated goods in new designs.—Fernandes and Co.' Chemists.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.—Gent's Linen Collars, Cuffs Scarfs, Neckties, Braces, Shooting-hats, Helmets, Felt Hats in all shapes and qualities. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-st.

WANTED, experienced SURVEYORS, who have some knowledge of Masonry work. Apply to Mr. Earnest E. Sawyer, Chief Engineer and Agent. W. I. P. Ry. Co., Ld., Marmagao.

HIGH FLASHING KEROSINE-OIL "Snowflake" brand, 150° test, price Rs. 5 per case with patent high screw tops. A small consignment recently arrived. Apply GODOWNKEEPER, Messrs. WALLACE & Co.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions built to order under European Supervision; estimates and drawings on application. Repairs of Carriages promptly executed, and with superior finish.—DEVARENNES & Co., Gowalia Tank-road.

AN Italian Gentleman recently arrived, of considerable business experience and who can influence large export business, is anxious to meet with a partner, finding capital for, and conversant with, Export business. Apply stating terms to ITALIAN, this office.

INDIAN JEWELLERY AND SHAWLS.—Good selection of Indian Fookaries for Purdah, Old curiosities, Indian and Persian. Jeypur Enamelled and Jem Jewellery and Silver Work of all kinds HURJEE MULL and Co., next to SOUNDY and Co.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PUDDINGS, Mince meat, mince pies, chocolate creams, American caramels, &c. PEARSE Apollo Street.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL
THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
16 0	YELLOW SEAL	16 0
	A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE	20 0
	A light, natural, unblended Wine.	
22 0	PALE DINNER	22 0
	An excellent Wine for general use.	
25 0	VINO DE PASTO	25 0
	A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	
28 0	OLD DRY	28 0
	Very superior, soft and dry.	
28 0	GOLDEN	28 0
	A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wi	
28 0	SUPERIOR FINO	28 0
	Old, pure, delicate, dry.	
28 0	MANZANILLA	28 0
	Very dry and pale.	
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO	38 0
	Very old and choice.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY.

[*NINTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1884.

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PHOTOGRAPHS REPRESENTING SOME OF THE
PUBLIC BUILDINGS
OF
BOMBAY.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The DIRECTORY contains a carefully arranged list of local and general [illegible] corrected to the latest practicable date; the DIRECTORY has been revised and enlarged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. KING, Canada Building, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

CHRISTMAS, 1883.
FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

AN UNEQUALLED SELECTION.

AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.

JEWELLERY,

A RICH AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK JUST RECEIVED

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TASMANIA JAMS,
TASMANIA JAMS,
TASMANIA JAMS.

ANOTHER LARGE SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED
From the well-known Manufacturers,
MESSRS. JOHNSON, BROTHERS & Co.,
of Hobart Town.
Apply to
W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort; Cumballa Hill, and
Opposite Crawford Market.

HOAR & CO., { 13 RAMPART-ROW, } BOMBAY.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR READY-MONEY.

		Nett Cash Prices.
Black or Blue Serge	Lounge Coat and Trousers... ...	... Rs. 26 4
White Devon Serge ...	... ...	... " 26 4
Fancy Angolas, very soft	... ...	... " 31 8
Summer Homespuns, extra quality	... ...	... " 42 0
Visiting Coats	... ...	... " 31 8
Cashmere Trousers	... ...	... " 14 0
Wedding Suits, fine quality...	... ...	... " 56 0
Do. do. do. do.	with Hat, Tie and Gloves...	... " 72 10
Dress Suits, superfine	... ...	... " 65 10
Do. do. do.	Rich Silk Lining...	... " 74 6

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, Opposite ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

1, East Street, POONA. } JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c. &c. &c. } 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

IN thanking their Constituents and the Public in general for the liberal patronage accorded to them during the past year, beg to invite attention to the LATEST NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED for the XMAS SEASON.

Visitors to our Show Rooms have invariably been struck with the brilliant display of jewellery, etc., and it has been admitted that ours is the largest and finest Show in India. The Prices bear favourable comparison with those of other Houses.

The following New Goods are now on view :—

Cheap and High Class Watches.
Gold and Silver Chains.
Wedding and Keeper or Guard Rings.
Signet and Belcher Rings.
Mizpah and Snake Rings.
Studs, Scarf Rings and Pins.
Bracelets and Brooches.
Travelling and Drawing-room Clocks.
Lockets, Pendants and Crosses.
Charms, Earring and Thimbles.
Diamond and Pearl Ear-studs.
Demi Suits and Full Suits.
Engagement Rings of every combination of gems.
Silver and Plateware, Musical Boxes, &c. &c &c

And an immense number of other articles impossible to enumerate.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FOR HOME AND INDIA.

CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS.

NO other presents will be more highly appreciated by friends and relatives in Europe and India during the ensuing 'Xmas Season and on New Year's day than tidy small parcels of the well-known INDIAN TEAS of MORTON, MAJU & Co. (from Holta and Col. Hawes' Gardens). Our patrons are requested to send their orders to be egistered for parcels of any size. Price Lists on application.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.,

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"XMAS. AND THE NEW YEAR."

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!!

"IMMENSE ASSORTMENT." From Re. 1 to 200.

ELEGANT, USEFUL, AND

From Re. 1 to 200. MODERATE IN PRICE.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. } BOMBAY.

XMAS. AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

COURT & CO., 21A., Esplanade-road, Bombay.

Cards, if posted by the Mail-Steamer leaving Bombay on the 7th December, are due to reach Europe on Xmas. Day and before the New Year's Day.

If Cash is not sent with Order, the Goods will be forwarded by Value Payable Parcel Post.

A great variety of Xmas. and New Year Cards in every style and design, at from (one anna each) Re. 1-8

MECHANICAL ACTION CARDS,
EACH CARD IN A SEPARATE ENVELOPE.

8. The Bird Cage.—This pattern, on the exterior, is similar to the above, but on o[illegible] sweet little bird in a gilt cage appears..... each 0 0
13. The Aquarium; a gold tank, containing fish, corals, and shells, with imitation p[illegible] ing on an elaborate gold and floral stand ..... each 0 0

HAND-PAINTED XMAS. AND NEW YEAR CARDS

On White and Tinted Card-board with Gilt or Silver edges, and suitable greeting[illegible] each card packed in 24 th. by 14 and in a separate Card-b[illegible]

21. Flowers and Leaves, size 5½ in. by 3½ in..... in..... each 0 0
22. Flowers and Leaves, &c., on Silk, in book form, space for writing, with fring[illegible] 3½ in. designs ..... each 0 0
23. Flowers and Leaves on oval card, size 7 in. by 4½ in. designs..... each 5 0
24. Flowers and Leaves on dark ground, size 6½ in. by 4½ in., designs..... each 5 0
25. Flowers and Leaves on silk, banneret form, with silk fringe, size 7 in. by 5 in., designs..... each 6 0
26. Flowers, Leaves, Birds, Nets, &c., size 10½ in. by 6½ in. designs..... each 6 0

YULE-TIDE

Containing colored illustrations of Christmas in various countries, Xmas. stories, &c., and a beautiful Chromo-Lithograph from a painting entitled "The Foster Mother," size 17 in. by 22 in. Price Re. 1.

COURT AND CO., 21A., Esplanade-road, Bombay,
OPPOSITE TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of MATHURADASS DHARSEY, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

CHAPABAI, widow of the said deceased and one of the Legatees named in the will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration with Will annexed.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the Forty-seventh year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

F. H. DE BRITO.
The 22nd day of Dec., 1883.

Messrs. HOBE, CONROY & BROWN, Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL
Will take place on
FRIDAY, 25th JANUARY, 1884.
A. H. ATKINSON, Capt. and Adjt.
Honorary Secretary.

TH

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 24.

MARKETS closed on account of Christmas holidays.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 18th December, as compared with that for the 11th December :—

	Dec. 11th.		18th Dec.	
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	2,00,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	35,10,156	4 4	35,09,656	4 4
Treasury Balance	2,05,31,713	3 8	2,04,15,6 3	12 10
Other Deposits	2,25,33,139	5 2	2,41 98 8 7	4 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2,47,073	1 1	2,05,526	12 10
Sundries	16,14,855	6 2	15,14,926	7 8
Rs...	6,90,57,617	4 5	7,00,03,592	10 5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Government Securities ..	50,17,611	5 0	49,21,213	5 0
Other authorized Invtmts	57,41,175	0 0	57,42,80	0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	1,22,07,902	14 5	1,34,24,183	7 5
Credits on do. ..	66,14,980	4 2	66,86,0a7	11 0
Bills Discounted	1,88,31,124	1 6	1,93,4 .,257	14 8
Balances with other Banks	3,21,114	3 7	3,40, 88	6 5
Bullion	82,117	3 0	80,244	13 0
Dead Stock	12,01,552	5 1	12,0 ,663	11 11
Stamps	7,337	3 0	7,524	10 0
Sundries	5,49,972	8 3	5,49,720	0 0
Cash at Head Office.....	74,14,143	5 7	82,14,0 2	7 9
Do. at Branches	1,10,15,226	14 10	94,90,546	3 3
Rs...	61,90,57,517	4 5	7,00,03,592	10 5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Knight of St. Patrick, 1,408 tons, Captain J. E. McGill, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Cascapedia, 1,924 tons, Captain W. A. Fraser, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain S. Davison, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE schooner Annie, 343 tons, Captain H. Moller, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Bangkok, brought a cargo of timber.

THE barque Johann Cori, 499 tons, Captain E. Biet, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Cheribon is bound for the Persian Gulf but is detained harbour on account of leakage.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
24	Euphrates (s)	Mackerness.	Kurrachee, Dec. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	St. Margaret.....	McPherson..	Rangoon.
	Ary Passad	Nacoda	Do.
	F. Issilamo.....	Nacoda	do.mbique.
	Jacapadia (s)	Fra er	Liverpool.
	Ct.of St.Patrick(s)	McGill	Dunkirk.

The steamer Culna, Davison, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Hughenden, to Dunkirk.
" Titania, to China, &c.
" Mount Tabor, to Havre.
" Lamport, to Genoa and Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

Dec.	ARRIVALS.		
20	Vorwaerts (s)	Egger	Trieste, Nov. 15.
	Chupra (s)	Keighly	Colombo, Nov. 21.
	Kilean	Mackinon ..	Liverpool, Sept. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 20.—Steamers Adjutant and Arraton Apcar. Ship Gressendale.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—46 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co ; 125 cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsee and Co ; 112 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee.
Wistow Hall s—39 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Ludha Cullianjee.
Suffolk s—400 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers ; 400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Nanjee ; 700 cwts bones, Bhanjee Heerjee ; 1,200 cwts bones, Manamed Allana ; 1072 cwts coir yarn, Hurrydass Goculdass.

FOR LONDON.

Agra s—50 bales skins, sewn and Okell ; 125 cwts mother-o' pearl shells, 1½ cwts fishmaws, and 9 cwts horns, Dewrajbhoy Peerbhoy.
Clan Grant s—20 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 5 bales hides, Mahamed Corjee ; 26 cwts fishmaws and 35 cwts aloes socotra, Bhimjee Sajun ; 19 cwts oilbaum, Dewrajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 17½ cwts cardamoms, L. Dwarka lass ; 32 cwts bones, F. M. Rahimbhoy.

FOR SUEZ.

Medusa s—166½ cwts rosa oil and 50 cwts coolfa oil, M. C. M. Misree.
Agra s—40 cwts cloves, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Bokhara s—112½ cwts coffee, David sassoon and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Medusa s—2 bundles woolen piece-goods, Mirza Ally Akbar.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Knight of St. Patrick s—4,017 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bokhara s—100 bales cotton, Gadium, Bythell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, William Ralli and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Medusa s—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 409 bales Cotton, Cleese and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bokhara s—60 bales cotton, Gadium Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

H. M. Sultina s—300 bales cotton, Cleese and Co.
Lucania s—[illegible] Ebram Joosub.
Mandalika s—[illegible] Hatha and Co.
H. Rendina s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Hatha and Co.
Agra s—1,200 cwts wheat, Poupee and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Medusa s—30 cwts hurcal, 21 cwts cassia, 2 cwts dry ginger and 1½ cwts turmeric, M. Mondoodoo and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Titania s—100 bales cotton, Hajee Essa Ellias ; 68 bales twist, M. Huruckchund ; 12 cwts sellaius, Ruttonjee Jewraj ; 50 bales twist, Mooljee Hunsraj ; 102 bales cotton, Jadowjee Doongersey ; 50 bales twist, Kustoor Munsook.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajputana s—115 bales cotton, Kanjeedas Luckmedass ; 51 bales cotton, Rango,ali Foochund.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd December, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·973
Temperature of the Air	71·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·6
Dew Point.....	59·1
Relative humidity of Air	·601
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9 p.m.)	79·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	67·1
General Direction of Wind*..NNE, ENE, E, ESE, E. ENE, NNW, S, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	239

* From midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 22.

Raymond, Vety. Surg., on leave, from Mhow.

DECEMBER 23.

Burrows, Lieut., 11th Madras N. I., on leave, from Rangoon.
Murtagh, Surg.-Major, on leave, from, Ahmednuggur.
Bedford, Lieut.-Col., R. E., on leave, from Kirkee.
Tyacke, Major, N. Staffordshire, on leave, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 24.

Walter, Lieut., 19th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Spring, Major, Ord. Dept., on leave, to Mhow.
Bruce, Dy. Surg.-Gen. on leave, to Baroda.
Boyd, Lieut., Comst. Dept., on leave, to Mahableshwar.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

Major H. H. Hallett, Supdt. School of Industry and Central Jail, Jubbulpore, has been appointed to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. S. H. Hennessy, Offg. Judge, Small Cause Court, on being relieved by Major Hallett, is posted to the Harda Sub.-Div. of the Hoshangabad Dist.

Mr. L. S. Carey, C. S., Assist. Comsr., Harda, on being relieved by Mr. Hennessy, is transferred to the Jubbulpore Dist.

BRITSH BURMA ORDERS.

(British Burma Gazette.)

Mr. H. S. Marshall, who has been appointed to the B C S and posted to British Burma, reported his arrival at Rangoon on 5th Dec.

Furlough to Europe for 2 years is granted to Mr. D. D. M. Mackay, C.S, Assist Comsr.

The services of Mr. G. S. Harris, Exec Engr, 4th grade, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, P W D, for employment as Engr to the Rewah State, from this date.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 14.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

1st Battn Durham Lt Infy.—Lieut C G Wells, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Capt C Fulton dated 6th Nov. 1883.

Major A H Murray, R H A is directed to proceed from Wazirabad to Umballa and join L Battery A Bde, to which he has been appointed

Major M A Chaldecott, R A is directed to proceed from Umballa to Wazurabad, and join M Batty 3rd Bgde, to which he has been transferri

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. J. R. P. Purchas, South Lancashire Regt., is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battn. of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Lieut. H. H. Rogers, R. A., is directed to proceed from Dinapore to Umballa, and join No. 7 (Mountain) Battery 1st Bgde Northern Div., to which he has been transferred.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. T. Mitchell, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, recently promoted from the 1st Battn. East Lancashire Regt., is directed to proceed to Ceylon, to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

Under institutions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. F. C. Boehmer, Bedfordshire Regt., recently promoted from the 1st Battn. South Yorkshire Regt., is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

[illegible] Pioneers.—Lieut. A. E. Jones, (Staff Corps), [illegible] on private affairs, from the 1st Jan. to the [illegible] 1884.

[illegible]tant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 17.

[illegible]n-C. in India is placed to make the following [illegible] :—

[illegible]ntive Infantry.—Surgn. J. Armstrong to [illegible]permanent charge of the regiment, vice [illegible]. Major H. W. Spry, deceased.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE .....MR. FRAMJEE C. MISTA.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. DAVE GARSON.

UNABATED SUCCESS
OF THE WONDERFUL
BALDWINS.
AN APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE SPELL-BOUND.
THE GREAT BANK-NOTE
AND
THOUGHT-READING
Test pronounced to be the most wonderful features ever attempted.
TO-MORROW NIGHT.
THE GREAT
BALDWINS,
SPIRIT-EXPOSERS,
THOUGHT-READERS,
In the funniest Entertainment in the World.
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
And every night during the week.
ENTIRELY FRESH WONDERS.
THOUGHT-READING,
MESMERIC CLAIRVOYANCY.
THE GREAT BANK-NOTE TEST.

Reading the numbers on a bank-note, giving the names of dead friends, finding any article merely thought of by the Committee, &c., &c.

FAY'S GREAT COAT FEAT.
THE BRAVEST MAN IN THE AUDIENCE
MADE TO TURN PALE.
THE SPIRIT BRIDE'S RECEPTION.
THE GREAT KATIE KING MYSTERY.

The faces of people who have been dead for years are seen and recognized in the bright light on the open stage
MIND-READING.
THOUGHT COMMUNICATION.
PSYCHOMETRIC INTERCOURSE.
NEW FEATS. NEW EXPLANATIONS.

N B.—The most startling features of this entertainment cannot be given while there is any noise or bustle in the house. Thought-Reading and Clairvoyancy especially requiring perfect quiet. In order that these best tests and phenomena may be given nightly, the public are requested to be in their seats at least five minutes before 9 to enable the curtain to rise promptly. People moving in or out during the mental tests utterly ruin these most interesting, scientific and intellectual experiments. Please be punctual, as your own gratification and amusement depend so largely upon it.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 8.....Rs. 32 | Pit Seats.....Rs. 2
Do. do. 4..... 16 | Pit ..... Re. 1
Orchestra Stalls..... 4 | Back Seats ..As. 8

Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9. Carriages at 11-30.

☞ Educated Natives, Parsee Gentlemen, and Members of the Theosophical Society will be particularly interested in the Materialization of the dead and in Mrs. Baldwin's Clairvoyant Experiments.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. GEORGE LINGARD.

NOTICE.

☞ In consequence of this being Tuesday
CHRISTMAS DAY,
There will not be any Performance this evening,
BUT WILL OPEN AGAIN TO-MORROW AND
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

his is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., acting as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, at 1s. 1½d. Each bottle has a green pass, ages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other. ☞ AGENTS WANTED.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

[illegible]ed by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co,
42, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BREDY.—December 18, at Madras, the wife of Major A. Bredin, 22nd Regiment, of a daughter.
BOILEAU.—December 18, at Shahjehanpur, the wife of Captain L. M. Boileau, 6th Regiment B. L. I., of a daughter.
MCKENZIE.—December 9, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. Scott McKenzie, Municipal Engineer and Secretary, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1883.

IN the very natural feeling of gratification at the termination of an irritating controversy, it is to be hoped that the permanent interests of administration of justice in the Mofussil will not be lost sight of. The proposal to give every accused European in the Mofussil the right to claim a jury, of which the majority should consist of his own countrymen, is certainly open to the objection stated with considerable force by a Calcutta paper—that in planting districts every planter will be tried by planters, and in railway centres railway employés will be tried by railway employés. As the *Statesman* puts it tersely, this amounts to asking the accused to try himself. It need not be pointed out that a series of acquittals against evidence under such circumstances would result in a scandal which would rouse the indignation of England and India alike, and the whole jury system would be brought into a discredit from which it might never recover. Any one who has read the history of what resulted in former days from the inadequacy of the judicial arrangements for dealing with offences committed in the Mofussil will understand how serious is the peril involved in any weakening of the machinery devised for the express purpose of putting an end to the manifold abuses so prevalent, while there was virtual immunity for offences committed outside of the Presidency towns. The Government of India is bound to face this aspect of the question when carrying out the suggestion of the Bombay Government, that Europeans in the Mofussil should in all cases be allowed to demand a jury of which the majority shall also be Europeans. The idea of a jury is in accordance with our traditions ; but even at home, where there is a large choice and a jury panel includes men of various classes, opinions, and parties, it has been found by no means easy to get twelve men together in a box whose verdicts give unmixed satisfaction to the trained and authoritative judges who charge them. In India, fortunately, it is not necessary to find a dozen competent men. A jury may consist of three only. The Government of India could turn this fact to account and insert a provision in the Code—for the object of the Bill, after all, is simply to amend the Criminal Procedure Code—under which a Sessions Judge or a District Magistrate can, if he sees fit, empanel a jury of which two members out of three may be, and in certain cases shall be, European Government servants. In that way the scandals which would be almost certain to arise if a planter could only be tried by a jury of planters, or a railway servant by a jury of railway servants, would be avoided. It might also be provided that a magistrate, or on appeal the High Court, should have a right to send an accused European before a court in another district, when, a jury for whose impartiality there was no reasonable guarantee could not be empanelled in the district in which the alleged offence was committed. Once the danger which has been pointed out is frankly admitted, it can be guarded against without any extraordinary effort of ingenuity. But if it be ignored now, we shall probably have to encounter a much fiercer outburst of race animosity than that which has been recently experienced.

The proposal of the Bombay Government, which has commended itself at the last moment alike to the wisdom of the Government of [illegible] and the prejudice of Sooty Sam, is [illegible] that which we should have preferred. The difficulty of finding juries of which a majority should be Europeans, to try even the most trumpery cases in the Mofussil, seemed to us to form a strong practical objection to the scheme. There is, besides, the further objection that, where such juries can be found with the least difficulty, they will almost invariably consist of the class-fellows, friends, and acquaintances of men whom they will have to try. This latter objection, in one point of view so strong as to seem almost destructive of the whole plan, may be obviated by the means we have just pointed out. But the other objection remains, and will be found a constant source of inconvenience. It would have been much better, in our opinion, to try the effect of leaving, as hitherto, the power of deciding upon the guilt or innocence of accused persons to carefully selected judicial officers, responsible to Government for the proper fulfilment of the onerous duties entrusted to them. The right to claim a change of venue in any case where a European British subject was the accused, and was able to allege any circumstance rendering it desirable in the interests of justice that he should be judged by a European, would have given all the security needed against the dangers which the right to claim a jury is intended to provide for. The Select Committee, to which the modification announced by the Viceroy a fortnight since will be submitted, together with the further modification which is the subject of what is somewhat absurdly called a concordat, would do well to scrutinise closely the possible bearings of the different propositions constituting the new platform. After so much turmoil and anxiety India has a right to expect that the settlement arrived at shall be an improvement upon the old state of things, and not a retrogression to the anarchy existing while yet the Criminal Procedure Code was in the womb of the future.

THE telegram that we publish this morning settles the question as to what military attitude we have assumed in Egypt. The Egyptian Government, if it determines to again subdue the Soudan and exercise its authority in that far distant region, will have to do so entirely unaided by any British force ; but if once the Mahdi and his followers act on the offensive with regard to Egypt Proper, and cross her frontier for the purpose of war we are bound to lend our aid in the shape of troops to assist in repelling the invader. Now, the question naturally arises, Are the troops we have now got in Egypt sufficient with the Egyptian army, which is of very indifferent material, to take in hand this task with a certainty of success ; for if such a task was thrust upon us it would be imperative to take the field in such force as would leave no possibility of a reverse ? At present we have in Egypt one regiment of cavalry, one battery of horse artillery, one field battery, two garrison batteries, two companies of Royal Engineers, and five battalions of infantry. Considering the long line of country which would have to be advanced over, so as to meet the enemy before he had projected himself far into Egyptian territory, and the garrisons of British troops that would have to be left at many important places, there is no doubt whatever that the British force now in Egypt would have to be very largely supplemented, and as these possible operations would be conducted far to the south of Cairo, where the climate gets worse as the latitude becomes less, we may conclude that in all probability reinforcements would be drawn from India. The late campaign has shown our military authorities at home—and for the matter of that, all Europe too—that an Indian contingent, composed of both European and native troops, drops into the circumstances of a campaign with the most marvellous celerity. They appear at once at home. They seem to get their food without difficulty, have their impedimenta quickly brought up, do not expose themselves to the sun unnecessarily, and are generally in a state of efficiency and health which can never be hoped to be reached, in the early days of a campaign, by troops brought straight out from England, unaccustomed to camp life and the frequent marching which Indian troops have, and without those valuable auxiliaries—native followers.

The despatch of ten or fifteen thousand troops even from India to Egypt would be a small matter for us, and if the shipping was all available in the harbour at once, the time taken for the despatch of them would be comparatively trifling. It remains with the responsible advisers (British and others) of the Khedive to settle up to what point the Mahdi is to be allowed to come without opposing him. For the last few days we have not even heard a rumour of his movements. That (with the success he has already had) he will not contemplate further military achievements is hardly possible. Mahomedan fanaticism is closely allied with military conquest. Such has been the case in the whole history of the rise of Mahomedanism, and we see no reason why the Mahdi should be an exception to the rule. He has raised himself from obscurity to be the leader of many thousands, who not only regard him as their leader, but as a great and foretold Prophet. He could never have attained the position he has unless he had been actuated by ambition, whether religious or worldly has perhaps yet to be seen ; and it is not probable that his ambition will cease after his first great military success—rather it will be fostered and increased. There is every probability that we shall hear a good deal more before very long of an onward movement on the part of the Mahdi. We have only to wait until it is time to strike him should he attack Egypt. Then let the blow be sure and decisive, so that he may be at once defeated and crushed.

THE state of affairs in the Central Provinces during the year 1882-83 appears from the Administration Report of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. W. B. Jones, to be very satisfactory. The year under report was the last during which Sir John Morris, the late Chief Commissioner, held office, and the steady and continuous progress which characterised the first fourteen years of his rule was more than maintained in the closing one. From an agricultural point of view the year 1882-83 was not favoured ; this was in a great measure owing to the distribution of the rainfall, which was precarious and unequally distributed. The prices of every staple except rice were almost uniformly higher than in the preceding year, but not to such an extent as to involve any great hardship to the people. The total amount of land revenue was Rs. 60,97,594, as against Rs. 61,40,643 for the preceding year, but this was owing to Rs. 61,000 being realised in advance, in 1881-82, on account of revenue due in 1882-83. The newly established Agricultural Department has made satisfactory advance in taking up the various duties which were assigned to it. The general protection of forests has been carried on successfully, and the financial results of the working of that department are certainly not unsatisfactory. The statistics of trade have not been accurately returned, but it appears that a large decline in the export of wheat has had effect in decreasing the railway traffic for the year. The extension of the Nagpore and Chattisgarh line to Nandgaon has been attended with most satisfactory results and a marked increase in traffic, both as regards imports and exports, on that line was one of the most noticeable facts in the trade returns. The prospects of this line, which may be said to be assured, are therefore excellent. The Public Works Department is in a most healthy condition. The industrial handicrafts of the Province have received considerable attention of late years, and in connection with them "there is one matter which the Chief Commissioner regards as worthy of special notice, viz., the growth of private enterprise in the direction of manufactures." Cotton mills are working successfully at Nagpur and Hinghunghat, and another is to be established at Jubbulpore. The advance made in local self-government and the progress of education are made matters of just congratulation in the Report. The local self-government scheme, so happily inaugurated by Sir John Morris, and applied in municipalities, is being steadily extended, and much is expected from them by way of reform. The results of the educational work of the Province for 1882-83 are these. Schools increased from 1,443 to 1,565 ; scholars from 81,802 to 89,506 ; average attendance from 57,004 to 67,397 ; and fee receipts from Rs. 26,201 to Rs. 31,635. These figures are most favourable. The efforts of the Province seem for the most part to be devoted to primary education, and by far the greatest portion of the expenditure is diverted to it. But a great effort has been made at the same time to assist higher education. The history of crime for the year is one of decreased lawlessness, increased efficiency on the part of the police in dealing with it, prompt action on the part of the courts, and improved discipline in the jails of the Provinces. A general improvement in the disposal of business connected with civil justice is to be noted. The net revenue under "Excise" has increased from Rs. 19,92,041 to Rs. 21,45,139. Political relations with Native States and zemindaris, though they have not been always perfectly concordant, left no ground for dissatisfaction or anxiety. Feudatory States, wherever possible, have been left more or less to themselves, and only in cases of evident misrule has interference been thought necessary. Of the fifteen feudatoy States, four are now under Government management.

ONE or two considerations of grave importance to our position as neutrals suggest themselves in face of the probable war between France and China. The general principle of neutrality, as Lord Granville laid it down in 1870, is strict impartiality on the part of neutrals, no matter what public bias there may be in favour of the party whom general consent holds to be in the wrong. Benevolent neutrality is therefore a contradiction in terms, and there is no such thing, notwithstanding the assertion of Count Bernstorff to the contrary. And we must therefore make up our minds firmly to be bound by the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act ; and we are no less bound by the Proclamations of Neutrality which appear on the breaking out of war prohibiting a neutral from actively or directly assisting either belligerent. Accordingly to transport munitions of war for one or other of the belligerents is opposed to the canons of international law. But France cannot, with her present mercantile and naval marine, convey 40,000 men to China—less will not be enough ; and she must therefore by hook or crook obtain the transport elsewhere. Nor can she, it is believed,—though international jurists are not agreed upon the point,—legally send her vessels into Aden, Singapore, or Hongkong for fuel. This is one instance ; but there are other considerations arising out of the present state of the law of nations which may be mentioned now, but which need not be discussed till they require detailed attention. What exactly will cause an effectual blockade of the Chinese coast, a thousand miles long ? Can France legally shut the Treaty Ports ? What is the international status of those ports, which are full of neutral persons and property on the faith of special treaties ? Have they so far ceased to be exclusively Chinese that France cannot bombard them without presenting the other Treaty Powers, including England, with a *casus belli* ? As we have said, we need not discuss these questions as yet, and may not have to discuss them at all. But commercial men particularly may become deeply concerned in the practical answers to questions which under ordinary circumstances might be regarded as only entertaining conundrums for legal specialists.

THE ryots in the Colaba Collectorate, to the number, it is represented, of about twenty-six thousand, have lately petitioned the authorities for an alteration of the Indian Forest Act of 1878. The grotwari complaint with good deal of bitterness of the rules framed by the Bombay Government under the Act, by which, it appears, they are debarred from utilising the forest produce, loppings, dried leaves, and fuel, for what is called "rab" or the burning of their fields preparatory to their cultivation ; and they ask to be reinstated in their immemorial privileges in respect of the forest and jungle generally. Taxation, already oppressive enough, is, they point out in their petition, onerously increased by the present rules, and a tax of one rupee per cartload of thorny bushes for making fences and for purposes of rab is urged as a specific hardship of magnitude. No doubt the forest officers can make out a good case in answer. But it is causes of complaint like this, if substantial and accumulated, that make up that process usually described as grinding the faces of the poor.

A SUBALTERN'S RECOLLECTIONS OF AN INDIAN TROOPER.

IT is many a long year since I found myself under orders to embark for India in one of those huge white floating barracks which for the last fifteen years have been so steadily and regularly ploughing their way from England to India, and from India to England. With only four days' notice I had, as may be imagined, very little time to myself those last few days ; what with getting my boxes painted, saying good-bye to friends, shopping, &c., the hours flew by with marvellous rapidity, and I very soon found myself on the way down to Portsmouth, full of hope and anticipations, as young men are apt to be, and looking forward to the voyage with considerable pleasure, especially as the captain who commanded the trooper was an old friend of my family, and with whom as a boy I had taken many a short cruise, when he commanded a sloop, as I think it was called.

Arrived at Portsmouth, it took but a short time to transport myself and my baggage to the quay, alongside of which lay my future home for a month at least. I had never seen one of these ships before, and their enormous size impressed me considerably, and led me at once to believe that I should find myself in rather comfortable quarters. Not being burdened with the charge of any men, I was quite independent. So I immediately went on board, and found very few officers had arrived. I reported myself to the proper authorities, and then went in search of my cabin, and found a steward to guide me thereto. As I entered the spacious and well-lighted saloon, with the white-and-gold mouldings on the cabins, and with all the enormous ports at the stern wide open, I felt I should be quite content with a share of one of the cabins opening on to it. So I remarked to the steward, "I suppose I have a berth in one of these cabins ?" A quaint smile flickered over his features as he replied, "No, sir, a little lower down. All these cabins on the starboard side belong to the naval officers ; those on the port side are for the ladies, children, and the commanding officers." We descended into the next deck, commonly called the main deck, and putting my head into one of the side cabins, I felt that though of course they were not so nice as those above, still they were very good—with fine ports and roomy berths. The steward, however, like an evil spirit, would not let me stop, but suggested a further descent still. "What," I asked, "cabins lower down than this ?"—"Oh, yes, sir ; plenty of them." My knowledge of ships was quite sufficient to tell me that the cabins on a lower deck than the one we were on could only have port-holes which could hardly ever be opened. However, there was no help for it, so down we descended into a dark gloomy cavern, dignified, I believe, by the name of "the Lower Saloon," but more aptly described and now generally known as Pandemonium. However, I made the best of it, and noticed that the forward cabins on this deck were at all events large, but I very soon found out that my abiding place was in the after cabin of all, and of course the smallest ; and I also discovered that I was to share it with two others. What a come-down after my bright anticipations of a light and airy quarter higher up ! I made the best of it notwithstanding, and proceeded to get in my kit, and, as neither of my stable companions had arrived, to take possession of the upper berth. After settling my things, I went ashore and did not return until after dinner. Down in Pandemonium I found a considerable number of my fellow-subalterns were shaking down into their quarters, and I saw my stable companions. One was a white man, which did not surprise me, but [illegible] my feelings when I found the other was a black one. Yes, there he was sure enough, a young doctor, clad in military uniform, but he was of an inky hue, and had a set of white teeth that gleamed in the semi-darkness as he wished me good evening. I shall have more to say presently about my two cabin-fellows. I turned into my berth and slept the sleep of the just all night.

Next morning all the troops came on board, and I congratulated myself that I had no draft of recruits in my charge. I went and saw the captain of the ship, who was affability itself—inquired most kindly after my people and expressed himself as very glad, that I was going out in his ship. At last the hour for departure had arrived. All except the passengers were cleared out of the ship, and we moved slowly from our berth alongside the wharf. It was a dull, grey, sad-looking October day, and there were many hearts in tune with the weather. There were weeping women ashore, seeing the last of some loved one going, perhaps, to the East for a long sojourn ; and there were men on board with their features set with that expression which in a man means as much as tears in a woman. We were soon clear of the pier, and once on our way, there was much to occupy everybody's thoughts. The men (soldiers) were told off into two watches for the voyage, the captain and subaltern of the day detailed, and military officers of the watch appointed. There are three subalterns told off for this duty every twenty-four hours ; they take the watch in relief of four hours each. The military officer of the watch is in charge of the soldier watch on deck, and has to visit the sentries (who are posted all over the ship) every half-hour. I remember I was on watch the second night we were out, and a wild rough night it was ; most of the soldier watch on deck very miserable and very sick. They were wanted to help in some pulling and hauling of ropes, and, poor fellows, they were not very quick at getting on their legs and setting to work, as any one who has been afflicted with sea-sickness can imagine. While getting them to work a message was brought to me—"The captain would like to see the military officer of the watch." Now, I knew that the captain was aware who was on watch, and recollections of my former cruises with him, when he often asked me on the bridge to have some warm, comforting coffee or cocoa, came before me, so I started off, gaily anticipating something of the kind ; but never did hope receive a greater blow. Hardly had my head appeared above the edge of the bridge than my dear friend opened on to me a tremendous fire of reprimand, and combed me down (to use a slang expression) as only naval commanding officers can. My grievous fault was that the wretched sea-sick soldiers did not get to their work quite so quickly as he thought proper. To say I was taken by surprise can hardly express my feelings, but I swallowed them, touched my hat, and vanished as soon as he stopped, and reflected on the extraordinary difference that takes place in sailors under different conditions. However, it did not affect me greatly, and when I had been relieved by a fellow-subaltern, who by the bye was very much upset and ill, I gladly went down out of the wind and rain to the stuffy regions of Pandemonium.

A very short time found us in Queenstown, where we had to pick up more men and officers. I was fortunate enough to get leave during the three days we remained there, and I with two others made good use of my time. We did Cork, Blarney Castle &c., on one day ; then paid a hurried visit to Killarney, and though there but such a short time we managed to see most of what is to be seen, including the famous gap of Dunloe. I am, however, describing the recollections of a troopship, so must not be led into an account of our Irish experiences. Suffice it to say that Killarney is the paradise of guides and such folk. We were kept amused, but our pockets suffered. Kate Kearney and her cottage, goat's milk and mountain dew (at half-a-crown a glass), sudden explosions of gunpowder under our noses while walking through the gap of Dunloe, the echoes of the key-bugle, the distant views of the Macillicuddy Reeks, the romantic scenery of the lakes, the passage through the rapids, the Queen's cottage, and all the other notable sights are still as vividly present in my recollection as they were the day after our return to the ship.

What a change it was after our little trip ! We found the ship more crowded than before, full to overflowing, and a great addition in the numbers of our ladies and subalterns. After our start from Queenstown we all settled down for the voyage, and very soon got into that regular routine which makes ship life so monotonous, but at the same time makes the time pass quickly. How am I to describe our passengers ? I cannot describe all of them ; that is certain. About our ladies ? Well, we had 21, and as there were not supposed to be more than 12, it can be imagined that they rather overflowed their allotted accommodation. These twenty-one were of all sorts and conditions. Eight of them were brides who between them all could only make up two years of married life. Some of them seemed to have a kind of affection for their husbands which burst forth at all times and places ; others were more discreet. We had on board nearly every type of "officer's lady," as Tommy Atkins is pleased to call her ; some of course charming, and some the reverse. It could hardly be expected that we should get to the end of the voyage without some feminine battles royal, and there were some very hot scrimmages in the ladies' cabin on the subject of the press on which they should hang their dresses. One pretty young Irishwoman, the wife of a subaltern, was so indignant with the matronly spouse of an old major, because she had inadvertently used one of the young lady's pegs for her dress, that she tore the dress down, trampled on it, and called the inoffensive major's wife "a beast." This caused a pretty row of course, which went up before the captain for settlement. This reminds me of a very good story on the same subject. It appears that, on a certain voyage one of the troopers was making the same difficulty arose about the pegs, choice of berths, &c. The storm raged furiously, and the combatants would see the captain. He, after hearing patiently all the fair disputants had to say, and we may be sure it was not little, gave a judgment worthy of Solomon. "Ladies," he said, "the matter is not one to be settled by the seniority of your husbands and papas ; you will, I am sure, abide by my decision. The oldest lady among you is to have first choice in all things ; and so on down to the youngest. If you will kindly give me your ages, we will settle the matter at once." It was enough ; the belligerents retired, and the question of pegs was no more raised !

TELEGRAMS.

THE CONCORDAT AND THE CALCUTTA PRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The native press are denouncing the concordat vehemently. The *Hindoo Patriot*, the leading native paper, under the title of "Peace with dishonour" writes :—"Our Government, it breaks our heart to say, particularly when the good name of our dear Viceroy is concerned, has purchased peace with the agitators against the Ilbert Bill with dishonour. It is now all over with the Ilbert Bill The morning papers of Saturday last announced that a concordat has been arranged between the Government and the Council of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association upon the following terms." [Already published] The *Patriot* commenting on the terms says, "What a humiliation for the Government!" We could hardly believe our eyes when we first read the announcement. If the Government could stoop to such a surrender, why did they not withdraw the Bill altogether? Mr. Gladstone had said in Parliament that the Ilbert Bill had been introduced to check the spirit of ascendancy among the British residents in India. But who are now really in the ascendant, the Anglo-Indians or the Government? The Anglo-Indians have not only got what they wanted but much more. They had in one voice declared that they wont submit to be tried by native magistrates and judges; they insisted upon a jury of their countrymen—and they have got it. But they did not ask for exemption from trial without jury by their own countrymen. The Government has now offered them the right of jury trial in summary cases even before magistrates of their own colour and creed. This is a privilege which Englishmen do not enjoy in their own country. According to the terms of the compromise, even in a petty case of assault the accused British subject, if he should so demand, shall be tried by a jury, the majority of whom must be British-born subjects. We are not told in what cases there may not be a British jury available, the accused shall go without a trial altogether. It is observable that there is nothing in the concordat to show whether the new rule of a jury trial will apply to joint magistrates. One of the objects of the Ilbert Bill was the furtherance of administrative convenience. How splendidly will administrative convenience be now promoted! Every petty case must go before a jury, and thus a case that may be disposed of in five minutes may occupy five hours or even five days; but this is not all. It will be a new form of local self-government, which will transfer the administration of criminal justice from the responsible magistracy to the irresponsible kith and kin of the accused. Of course, the Government will now have peace. Will the country have peace? Will the race strife cease? But this is peace at any price; this is peace with dishonour. The Government will have peace at the sacrifice of the essential principle of its measure and of the political prospects of the people.

For at least half a century to come no Government will dare to touch this subject again. It practically seals the book of reform for years to come; and what a lesson for the children of the soil! Here was a body of Anglo-Indians who denounced the Government in no measured terms who heaped insults upon the Viceroy and the Queen's representative, who threatened the country with rebellion for the sake of a measure which promised only a small instalment of justice to the people; and they are rewarded with a capitulation than which there could not be a greater humiliation to a Government. If ever there was an occasion when all classes of the native community should combine and protest against the policy of Government it is this.

The *Englishman*, commenting this morning on the Ilbert Bill settlement, says that the change in the situation indicated by the publication of the concordat proves the soundness of the policy of the Defence Association, which has left the officials of Government House the task of getting out of an untenable position in a manner which suits their notions of personal dignity. The jury arrangement fully meets British demands. It is a happy omen that the flag of truce sent out has met with a cordial reception at this Christmas season of peace, goodwill. The compromise is not ideally perfect, and the opinion of intelligent planters should have been taken on the question of how some of the jury chance will work in some districts. But the extension of punitive powers of native magistrates does not affect the principle contended for by the Association, and is generally approved.

The *Indian Daily News* says the extension of the punitive powers of native magistrates is a matter of indifference to Europeans, provided that the maximum powers of punishment at present vested in a Sessions Judge be not extended. The Defence Association insisted upon the last limitation. When the compromise comes to be understood, Europeans will see no reason to be dissatisfied. Nothing remains to be done but for each party to abide loyally by it.

Both the *Englishman* and *Daily News* articles are very weak.

THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

His Highness the Nizam and suite are now in Calcutta. It is reported that His Excellency the Viceroy in his interview to-day with His Highness the Nizam announced that the Prince's majority takes place in February next.

GENERAL HARDINGE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 24.

The Commander-in-Chief and staff left for Kolhapore yesterday.

Mad dogs and small-pox are prevalent here.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, Dec. 24.

At the Australasian Convention all the Colonies and Fiji are represented. It has been resolved to recommend the annexation of New Guinea. Proposals will probably be adopted expressing the hope that the British Government will take advantage of any opportunity to negotiate with France to obtain control of the New Hebrides. It has also been resolved to apply the Imperial Parliament Act enabling the Colonies to elect a Federal Council with legislative powers.

The Earl and Countess of Rosebery, after a short stay in Sydney, proceeded to Brisbane; they expect to reach Melbourne on the 12th December, and to leave for New Zealand on the 20th, returning to Melbourne to sail by the Parramatta.

News received at Hobert reports the total loss of the steamer Tasman, which struck on a sunken reef twenty miles from Cape Piledar. The passengers were saved, but the mails were lost.

Camels have been introduced into Western Australia for the construction of the telegraph to Roeburne. They arrived at Northampton after five months' journey from South Australia. The party is well, but had suffered great privations from scarcity of water.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, Dec. 23.

Marquis T'seng returns to London to-morrow, but no diplomatic rupture has yet taken place between France and China.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL MILLOT FOR TONGKING.

Two transports, with General Millot, left Toulon to-day for Tongking.

THE DEFENCE OF EGYPT AGAINST THE MAHDI.

CAIRO, Dec. 23.

Sir Evelyn Baring has informed the Egyptian Government that the British troops will assist the Egyptian army in defending Egypt Proper, if attacked.

THE IMPERIAL PRINCE OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.

The Imperial Prince of Germany arrived here to-day.

THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23.

In consequence of his recent accident, the Czar has been ordered by his physicians to take absolute rest.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 22.

The B.I.S.N. Co.'s s. s. Goa, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.

The Anchor Line's s. s. Persia left here this evening.

LISBON, Dec. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Khandalla, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

SUEZ, Dec. 23.

The chartered Anchor Line steamer Crown of Arragon left here for Bombay this evening.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 22.

The Cie. Nationale's steamer Canton, from Bombay, arrived here this evening.

COLOMBO, Dec. 24.

Mail steamer Nepaul, from China, arrived.

Mail steamer Peshawur, from Calcutta, arrived.

Mail steamer India, from Australia, arrived.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 9th proximo, the Hon. J. B. Peile will propose the second reading of the Local Funds Bill.

SIGNOR BOZZONI, the Italian Consul, writes us:—"On the strength of a telegram received by me from Genoa, dated the 23rd instant, I am happy to be able to inform you that quarantine on all vessels in Italy is further reduced from ten to five days."

IT is reported from Calcutta that Major R. V. Riddell, R. E., of the Survey Department, at present Officiating Mint Master at Bombay, who has been permanently appointed Junior Mint Master, is likely to be posted to the Calcutta Mint; while Colonel White, who is to be the Senior Mint Master, on return from leave, will continue to remain at Bombay. Major-General J. F. Tennant, R. E., the Master of the Calcutta Mint, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department from 10th January next, will make over charge of the office to Major Riddell by the 9th proximo In the event of the latter officer at Bombay not being relieved by that time, General Tennant will probably in that case make over charge to Surgeon-Major H. E. Busteed, M. D., the Assay Master, as a temporary arrangement.

ON Wednesday afternoon last, at half-past four o'clock, Her Excellency Lady Ripon, accompanied by Dr. Anderson and Mr. F. B. Hebbard, paid a visit to the Eden Hospital. Her Excellency was received by Dr. Coates, and was conducted to the different wards. Her Excellency admired very much the neat accommodation for the patients, and the clean appearance of everything about the wards. Lady Ripon expressed herself very much pleased with everything that she had seen at the Eden Hospital, and then having signified her intention to Dr. Coates to see the Medical College Hospital, left the Eden Hospital at a quarter-past five o'clock. At the Medical College Hospital, Her Excellency went through all the wards, both on the third and second floor, in about half an hour. Dr. Coates answered many questions put to him by her ladyship with regard to the food, clothing, and bedding of the patients, the number of patients in the hospital, the number of assistants in the hospital, and lastly, the length and breadth of each ward, and the height of the building. Her Excellency was evidently well pleased with what she had seen.

THE Meteorological Department, under the direction of Mr. Blaudford, has lately published some interesting papers relating to meteorological phenomena in India and the neighbouring countries. One of the most important matters treated of is the formation and course of cyclones, a subject which has engaged much attention of late years. It has been found that some cyclones, whose vortices cross the coast line in the southern part of the peninsula, are only traceable as far as the hills of the eastern ghats. On meeting the high lands of the interior, they are broken up, but are reformed on the West Coast, and thence, in certain cases, pursue their north-westerly course across the Arabian Sea. At other times they turn up the coast towards Kattywar, and are felt successively at all the ports of the West Coast. A storm which was formed off the Coast of Ceylon in November, 1881, was an excellent illustration of the former class. The vortex reached the Coromandel Coast, crossing it between Madras and Negapatam on the morning of the 13th, and by 10 a.m. of that day the centre lay not far to the west of Madras, moving apparently on a north-west course. At the same hour a vortex was forming on the West Coast immediately to the south of Goa, and on the afternoon of the same day was felt with some little severity at the ports of the Southern Concan and Malabar. There is another class of storms which are generated on the coast still further north, and which pass inland, travering a great part, or even the whole breadth, of Northern India, and which, it is thought, may occasionally have some connection, at least as precursors, with the land-formed storms of Gujerat, Other storms, again, are formed over the Arabian Sea in the neighbourhood of the Lakhadives, or between those islands and the Indian coast, and which, travelling eastwards, are lost sight of even on the coast of Bombay or Katty war. They are of rare occurrence, and little information has been obtained regarding them. A fourth class of storms are the land-formed storms off Western Rajputana and Gujerat, which are divided into two classes,—those of the cold season, and those of the summer monsoon.

THE Peshawur valley appears to be the coolest spot on the plains of India. The mean annual temperature of Peshawur, as given in a recently published memorandum on the temperature of North-Western India by Mr. S. Hill, Meteorological Reporter, N.-W. Provinces, is 74°, only one degree higher than the mean temperature of Leh, which lies 11,000 feet above sea level; and actually two degrees lower than the mean temperature of Simla. From October to the end of April Peshawur is the coolest place on the Indian plains; whilst in the last month the average temperature of the Nerbudda Valley reaches 92°, in Peshawur it is 74·8°. In May, with the exception of Bombay and Kurrachee, the valley is still the coolest spot on the plains, its monthly mean being 85°. The hottest months are June, July, and August, when the thermometer often goes up to the century.

A CURIOUS instance of a pack of jackals attacking men is reported from Bengal. About three weeks ago, the *Statesman* says, a company of twenty-five natives of the Kahar caste, went on a pilgrimage to Tarkessu, a short distance from Calcutta. Having performed the religious ceremonies for which they went, they directed their course back to Calcutta. While on their way, finding the night far advanced, and being somewhat tired, they went to sleep on an open spot of ground, where they were presently woke up by a pack of jackals, who attacked them, biting seventeen of their number in the face and other parts of their persons. On their return to Calcutta the following day, they had their wounds treated. On Tuesday last, however, one of the men showed symptoms of hydrophobia, and was immediately removed by his friends to the Medical College Hospital, where his paroxysms became so violent that he had to be strapped down to his bed, and in this position he died a few hours after.

THE Home Government have given a very qualified approval, the London correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes, to Lord Ripon's scheme for the establishment of local museums and exhibitions for the encouragement of articles of Indian manufacture. Indeed, with the exception of a general approval of the main idea, their opinion is on the whole unfavourable. The idea of introducing new patterns into the artistic handicrafts of India the Government view with some apprehension, as being calculated to destroy the "indigenous traditional antique type which gives to the products of these industries their distinctive charm as well as their special mercantile value." The proposal to collect subscriptions for the formation or maintenance of local museums is regarded as open to grave objection—that these subscriptions would come to be looked upon in the light of a tax. With regard to the subject of exhibitions, the Home Government express a very strong opinion that "India should, as a rule, contribute only to the regular International State Exhibitions held periodically in different countries, or to purely scientific exhibitions for special objects, and should refuse, as far as the co-operation of Government is concerned, to take part in the numerous exhibitions now got up for speculative purposes by companies or private individuals.' The Government also advise the preparation of a *catalogué raisonne* of Indian products, which would form, as it were, a "stock book of the natural and industrial resources of the country." This, the Government consider, would be the most effectual means of ensuring that the contributions of India to foreign exhibitions should be adequately and easily collected.

INSPIRED by the editor of the *Journal of Education*, some five hundred amateurs have attempted the task of concocting a list of members of an imaginary English Academy. The results of this plébiscite, remarks the *Pall Mall Budget*, may be accepted as a fair gauge of literary fame. Tennyson of course heads the list. The very limited sale of *Fors Clavigera* that we noticed lately would not have prepared us for finding Mr. Ruskin second. Mr. Arnold naturally occupies the third chair, but Sir H. Taylor (Mr. Lang's doyen) is only thirty-first. Subscribers to Mudie have forgotten the existence of "Philip van Artevelde." Mr. Froude heads the historians, Archdeacon Farrar the theologians, in spite of their history and theology, scoffers will be inclined to say. The novelists only win the nineteenth place, Mr. Black and Mr. Shorthouse being bracketed, and Mr. Blackmore only two votes behind. Professor Max Müller follows Mr. Blackmore, while George Meredith is the thirty-fourth on the list, and G. A. Sala last."

THE *North American Review* says that the consumption of gold for other than monetary purposes in Europe, America, and Australia has more than quadrupled in thirty years, and has quite trebled in twenty years. It is more than five times what it was half a century ago. The great mass of gold which has flowed from the mines has been absorbed in the same opulence and luxury of the times which have swallowed up the flood of gems, great in volume beyond any former precedent, from the diamond fields of South Africa, and increasing prices will be quite as likely to whet the appetite for both as to check it. Five-sixths of the current production of gold is absorbed in the arts and manufactures in the Western world and in British India. A part of the remaining sixth is lost in the wear of coins and fires, shipwrecks, and forgotten hoards.

THE latest telegrams from New York state that Mr. Irving has concluded the first month of his engagements there. As much as £15,600 were realised for the period. This was the actual sum that came into the treasury, but the public must have paid quite twice that amount to speculators who had bought up the seats beforehand. Expectation naturally running very high in the beginning, he had to undergo a rather severe ordeal at the outset, but he has come out of it with overwhelming success. Many attribute the greater part of this success to Miss Ellen Terry, whose graceful acting has completely won over the hearts of New York audiences. The most popular pieces of the *repertoire* have been "Louis XI." "The Merchant of Venice," "The Bells," and "The Belle's Stratagem." America at present seems to be the El Dorado of actors and singers, and it is said that with a view to getting the full benefit of the golden shower that is intercepted by the speculators, Mr. Irving has made arrangements to open a theatre next season under his own management, and subscriptions are already pouring in to help him in the attainment of his object.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Christmas Dinner, Sailors' Home.
Do. do., Strangers' Home.
Do. do., Government Workhouse.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday: Euphrates (s), from Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—St. Margaret, for Rangoon; Ary Passad, Diu; F. Isolamo, Mozambique; Cascapedia (s), Liverpool; Knight of St. Patrick (s), Dunkirk.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Mount Tabor left the dock yesterday.

ASSAULT.—Saibo Sayunna was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Koolsum, a woman, on the day previous. He was fined Rs. 10.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Suckeena, woman, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a copper pot, valued at Re. 1-8, the property of Marootee Ramchund. She was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Vuzeer Shaik Adum was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a silk sarree, valued at Rs. 9, the property of Jairam Hurry. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at DeLisle-road, on the body of Hurry Suckaram, aged twenty-five years. Deceased accidentally fell into a quarry-hole at that locality, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

THEFT OF A GUN.—Mr. Thomas Edwards, gunmaker, No. 35, Meadow-street, Fort, reported to the police on Saturday last the theft of a double-barrelled fowling-piece, valued at Rs. 250, the property of Mr. D. George, Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Department, from his shop on that day.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—There were seven successful Matriculation candidates from the Cathedral High School, and one of these, Samuel Gerard Maidment, son of Mr. W. Maidment, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department, obtained the Latin Scholarship.

FEAST AT MOROLE.—The feast of St. John the Evangelist will be celebrated on Sunday, the 30th inst. High Mass will begin at 11 a.m. The band of St. Cecilia's Society, Mazagon, under the direction of Mr. Chas. Briggs, will play and sing Rossi's Mass, which has been selected for the occasion.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday on the body of Syed Kurrim Saidobhoy aged thirty years. Deceased, who was a police havildar, was found lying dead in his bed yesterday morning at the police chowkey near the Custom House, Fort. He had been ailing more or less for the last four years. He generally treated himself with medicines from native hakeems. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease."

THEFTS.—Sheonarayen Goverdhundas was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a quantity of silk, valued at Rs. 46, the property of Purshotomdas Assaram, a dealer in silk, residing at Bhoiwada. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—Kahanoo Rama was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing three copper pots and two brass vessels, valued at Rs. 24, the property of Sumbhoo Gunnoo residing at Byculla. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Mahomed Nathoo, a child aged 2½ years. Deceased, at about 3 p.m. on the previous day, while attempting to cross the Dadur-road to his mother, who was standing at a shop on the opposite side, was knocked down and run over by a labour cart laden with benches. The cart, driven by a lad named Cooshua Babajee, was going at a slow pace. The child was picked up in an unconscious state by the mother and at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was received in a dying state. It died at about 5-15 p.m. on the same day. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

GAMBLERS.—Shivjee Lukhoo and four others were charged yesterday, at the instance of Inspector McDermott, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with gaming in a common gaming-house at Cammateepoora Bazaar-road, on Saturday last, with dice and money. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 10, and the rest Rs. 5 each.—Ahmed Moosa and eight others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Butterfield, before Mr. P. Ryan, with gaming in a common gaming-house at Old Nagpada Cross-lane, on the night previous, with dice, cards, and money. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 20, five others were fined Rs. 15 each, and the rest Rs. 10 each.—Goolam Mahomed and eleven others were also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of gaming with cards and money at the Prince's Dock. One of the prisoners was fined Rs. 6, two others were fined Rs. 5 each, two others Rs. 3 each, and the rest Rs. 2 each.

THE TRIPLE MURDER AT POONA.

Two men, by name Tarachund, a Marwaree, and Succaram bin Vittoo, a Maratha, were placed before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Poona City Magistrate, on Saturday, in connection with this case.

Radha kom Gunnoo Kunsia, the first witness examined, stated that she was the sister of the murdered boy, Vittalgeer, and the wife of Gunnoo Kunsia, also murdered; that her brother, Vitalgeer, had become the chella of the murdered Guru, Doorgageer about six or seven years ago, and that he had invariably lived with his Guru, since he became his chella; that, on the morning of Sunday, the 1st December, at about 7-30, finding that her brother Vittalgeer, was not up and astir at the usual time she went to the house and knocked at the door; but she received no answer. She continued to knock, and for a considerable time, but finding all her endeavours were to no purpose whatever, she communicated with one Penyalgeer Gosavi who lived near, and imparted his immediate assistance; that when Penyalgeer arrived he went round to the back-door of the house, and found that it was removed and the door flew open, thus proving it had not been secured from within. She then entered the house with Penyalgeer and some twenty others who had in the meanwhile assembled there, all curious to know what was the matter, and, on reaching the front portion, to her great horror and dismay, she beheld the inanimate form of her husband, lying prostrate on his bedding in the open yard just at the main entrance of the house, locked from inside, with his face towards the ground which was covered with blood, oozing out from the many severe wounds which he bore on the head, neck, throat and on almost all parts of his body. She then proceeded to the inner room, in which her brother and his *Guru* were wont to sleep and found them both lying murdered in their beds, weltering in their own blood, which had flowed from many wounds the bodies respectively bore, and like her husband's as above stated in many places,—especially face, neck, and throat. She further stated that she found a bunch of keys on the platform on which stood a Tulsi plant, and the handle of a hatchet and a koita both covered with blood, in the passage leading to the water-closet. That her husband, Gunoo Kunsia, had gone to the house of the deceased Guru, Doorgageer, to keep company with her brother, Vittoojee, as his usual companion. Another brother of hers was absent, having gone to some village; that she had seen her husband alive and in good health at about 9 o'clock on the previous night, when he left her house to go to keep company with her brother at his Guru's house; that she had seen her brother alive and well, at about 7 o'clock, on the previous evening, when he had come to her to procure some food for his supper. The witness also recognised the silver kargoti and a necklace with tavits, shown to her in the Court, as the same that were missing from the person of her brother, deceased, when found murdered. She also recognised a silver toda, shown to her by the Court, as the one belonging to her brother, Vittal. The accused persons were pointed out to her, but she said that she did not know them.

Mr. Randall, the Chief Constable of Police, stated that the information of the crime reached him at about 7 o'clock, on the morning of Saturday, the first of December. He at once proceeded to the spot and began instituting enquiries. An inspection of the bodies of the deceased, in conjunction with Mr. Smith, the Acting Police Inspector, and the bodies were then sent to the Sassoon Hospital to undergo an examination by the Civil Surgeon. He described the position and number of the wounds on the persons of each of the three men murdered. He further stated that the recess in the wall, in which the deceased Guru used to deposit his papers and valuable property, was found open without any property in it, and the papers were scattered about on the ground outside. He described several marks of blood imprinted on certain shutters by the blood-stained hands of the perpetrators of the crime, in opening them. He also produced, printed by the great toe of a human foot were observable on the ground leading to the recess in the wall, and a bunch of brass keys was found under the pillow of the Guru, which, together with the bed, was covered with blood.

Lukhpatgeer Guru Doorgageer stated that on the afternoon of Saturday, the 1st December, one Gunputgeer came to him at Mouze Wudhee, and informed him that his Guru, Doorgageer, was dangerously ill; and that he, therefore, left Wudheo for Poona in company with Gunputgeer. On his arrival at the Poona Railway-station, he learnt that his Guru and brother, together with Gunnoo Runsia, had been murdered. He then went to the Sassoon Hospital, and, on the bodies being shown to him, he recognised them. He next proceeded to the Guru's house and found that the following property was missing:—Cash, amounting to Rs. 250; three silver cups, valued at Rs. 40; Hydarabad coins, Rs. 25; one silver anklet, Rs. 27; one gold bead kunthat Rs. 200; one mohur ring, Rs. 25; one gold ring, Rs. 40; one gold kada, Rs. 200; one silver kargota, Rs. 15; one necklace with three tawits and powlas, Rs. 20; one balak, Rs. 9; total, Rs. 851. The accused No. 1 and his brother Tarachundas were formerly dealing with the deceased Guru for the last 15 years, and that the accused No. 1, Tarrachund, visited the house of the deceased frequently, at time remaining with deceased for the night. He himself had left Poona for Wudheo, four days before his Guru was murdered, and accused No. 1, Tarachund, had come to the house of the Guru, and had remained with him for an hour, four days before he departed for Wudheo. He also stated that a decree for Rs. 1,400 had been passed in the Arbitration Court against the brother of accused No. 1. Both this decree and a bond for Rs. 500, passed by accused No. 1 to the deceased Guru, were missing. A gold kunthi, a silver kargota, and certain other articles were shown to witness by the Court, which he identified as belonging to the deceased.

The Assistant Civil Surgeon, who had examined the bodies, described the number, position, and dimensions of the wounds on the person of each of the three deceased. The wounds had been caused by some blunt weapon, such as the one produced in Court. Death had been instantaneous, in the case of the Guru and of his Chella; but in his opinion, Gunoo Kunsia had died about 10 minutes after the wounds had been inflicted.

After the examination of the above witnesses, the case was postponed.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held on the 9th January:—

1.—The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

1. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1361, dated 19th October, 1883, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the "Bill to amend the Law concerning the confinement of Civil Prisoners liable to imprisonment under the Criminal Procedure Code."

2. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1362, dated 19th October, 1883, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the "Bill to enable Government to prescribe the Official Seals of Sessions Judges, Magistrates and other publice authorities."

3. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1436, dated 10th November 1883, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the "Bill to further amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879."

4. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 3 of 1883.—A Bill to make better provision for the administration of Local Funds in the Presidency of Bombay.

5. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 4 of 1883.—A Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act.

6. Remarks of Mr. Vinay and others, inhabitants of Barsi, on the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Bill No. 4 of 1883.

7. Ditto of the inhabitants and Commissioner of the Karad Municipality on the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Bill.

8. Extract from Proceedings of a general meeting of the Municipality of Hyderabad relating to the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Bill.

9. Observations of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Branch of the East-India Association on the Bombay Local Boards and the District Municipal Act Amendment Bills.

10. Observations of the inhabitants of Nadiad on the Bombay Local Boards and the District Municipal Act Amendment Bills.

11. Report of the Sub-Committee of the Ahmedabad Municipality on the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Bill.

12. Suggestions of the Sub-Committee of the Surat Municipality on the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Bill.

13. Memorandum from the Committee for providing local self-government in Gujarat, submitting remarks of the Bombay Local Boards and the District Municipal Act Amendment Bills.

11.—Bill and Order of the day:—

1. Bill No. 3 of 1883.—A Bill to make better provision for the administration of Local Funds in the Presidency of Bombay. *Second Reading.*

OPINIONS ON THE ILBERT BILL COMPROMISE.

THE *Madras Mail*:—We are at last afforded the gratification of announcing a settlement by the Government of India of the Ilbert Bill question which should at once allay the well-grounded alarm and pacify the wide-spread indignation to which the most ill-considered measure gave birth. The Government emerges from the conflict with seriously impaired prestige. The Government has now surrendered the mischievous "principle" of the Bill for which it has fought with a tenacity worthy of a better cause. No native out a District Judge or a District Magistrate is to exercise criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. As the Defence Association regards this as a "completely satisfactory settlement of the vital question at issue," we may safely assume that Statutory Bill will not be allowed the extent of jurisdiction. In Madras there is no native Covenanted Civil Service, so the planting community especially has now no cause for apprehension. It is further provided that in every case, whether the Magistrate or Judge be a European or native, Europeans will be entitled, as of right, to be tried by a jury, the majority of which shall consist of European British subjects; and that this right, moreover, will be conferred even in country districts, while places Europeans in a better position than they were previous to the introduction of the Bill. The principle that Europeans shall be amenable to Europeans rather than to Orientals, is an equitable one, and now that it is acknowledged by the Legislature with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, it is little likely that any Viceroy in our time will rush in where Lord Ripon did not fear to tread. But the native community can hardly but feel very small portion of it which has taken any interest in the matter—will have cause to say that the Government voluntarily raised hopes which it has now, in deference to European pressure, dispelled."

Poona Observer:—The solution to the Ilbert Bill controversy, which will be found in another column is, we think, about as reasonable a compromise as the most vigorous opponents of the Bill could hope for, and we trust that it will put an end to the well-worn subject of discussion, of which all, by this time, must be heartily sick.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ILBERT BILL COMPROMISE.

The Rast Goftar:—The opponents of the Ilbert Bill have at last obtained what even a disinclined Viceroy like Lord Ripon has yielded to the persistent agitation which had been carried on against the measure with so much zeal and vigour. The concordat which is stated to be established between Government and the Defence Association will gain for the ruling race all they want, and something more. A new distinction of race will be created by conferring on Europeans alone the right of trial by jury in Districts. In fact, what has been hitherto provided by law that the majority of the jury empanelled to try a European prisoner shall consist of members of his own nationality. But if this objectionable clause were inserted in the agreement, it would virtually mean, as we can say from experience, the acquittal of the offender; and the mockery of the trial of a European before a native magistrate and a jury brimful of race sympathy for their fellow countryman would be only a source of vexation to that functionary. We most certainly regret this new understanding, which is a "compromise" in every sense of the term. It has whittled down the original Bill to the vanishing point, and has seriously jeopardized the principle on which it rested. It was never expected that Lord Ripon, with all his firmness, would prove so very yielding. The natives did not carry on a violent agitation, but contented themselves by sending in petitions in support of their right. And here is the reward of their peaceful behaviour! It all then comes to this, that those who very nearly preached sedition, who threatened a rising, and offered open insults to the Queen and the Government have not laboured in vain.—In another article the same paper exhorts the natives to set on foot a powerful agitation against the compromise, and send up petitions of strong disapproval of "the injustice and partiality" involved in the changes which have been agreed to be made in the Bill.

The Bombay Samachar sees no reason to be much disconcerted at the form in which it is now resolved to pass the Bill. It is not surprised that the suggestion which originated with the Bombay Government, that the right of trial by jury should be conferred on the prisoner who is tried before a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, whether European or native, is to be carried out by the Supreme Government. However, the value of the Bill will mainly depend upon the question whether or not the magistrate will have the power of dissenting from the verdict of the jury, and giving a decision according to his own light and conscience. The "concordat" or "compromise," or whatever it may be called, means in fact this—that the out-and-out opponents of the measure have at last seen the necessity of yielding to the determination of the Government with the best grace possible, and the jury clause is obviously introduced to cover their retreat.

The *Jame Jamshed* is puzzled by the telegram relating to the proposed compromise, and says that it cannot bring itself to believe that a statesman like Lord Ripon should commit such a grave political blunder. The writer proposes to wait for further information before giving any definite opinion on the subject.

The *Akhbare Soudagar* has also an editorial upon the subject, whose nature is sufficiently indicated by the following top and sub-headings placed over it:—"A mountain in labour" (literally, "Digging a mountain and killing a rat"); and "The Ilbert Bill, the great fallen attitude of natives, the success of the English, and the obstinacy of the Viceroy." The article concludes with the observation that if the Bill was after all to meet with such a fate, it should never have been originated to create so much ill-feeling between Europeans and natives.

NAUTCH PARTIES.

The *Rast Goftar* has an article condemning the "the naughty nautch," which is denounced as a vice, a nuisance, and a pore.

THE TRIAL OF KAKOO WADIA.

THE trial of Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia, *alias* Kakoo Wadia, who is charged by the Anglo-Indian Mill Company with theft and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,72,000, was further proceeded with yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., at the Girgaum Police Court.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Ardesheer and Hormusjee, for the defence.

Mr. Shapoorjee Ratanjee Setna, head shroff of the National Bank, was examined by Mr. Russell as to the account which the prisoner had with the bank, in his capacity of cashier to the Anglo-Indian Manufacturing Company.

Hurgowan Goolal, a merchant dealing in yarn, produced an entry of the payment of Rs. 11,100 for the purchase of yarn to the Anglo-Indian Company. He had paid the amount personally to the accused, from whom he had obtained a receipt. On the 1st December, 1880, there was another sum of Rs. 4,300 paid to the company for yarn purchased by his firm. The payment had been made by his partner, who was dead, to the prisoner. The witness produced entries of various other payments made to the prisoner, from whom he had obtained receipts for all such payments.

Muncherjee Cursetjee said he was a clerk in the employ of Guneshial Soobagmul, a shroff and a merchant. He gave evidence as to the payments made on behalf of his master's firm to the prisoner as the cashier of the Anglo-Indian Company. Receipts given for the payments were produced in court.

At this stage the case was adjourned till Saturday week.

THE CIVIL TREASURIES SYSTEM.

The following record of proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce has been sent us by the Press Commissioner:—

Read again the following proceedings recorded in this Department on the subject of the best means of obtaining early information regarding the monthly receipts and disbursements at the Civil Treasuries in India, in connection of the audited and final accounts:—

Account Proceedings, July 1881, Nos. 1152–1161.
" " November 1881, Nos. 2007–17.

RESOLUTION.—In July 1880 the Secretary of State appointed a Committee to inquire into the system of military account and estimate in India, to ascertain the relations between the Military Account Department and the Comptroller General, and to report whether any defects existed in the system, and the best mode of remedying those defects. This Committee, among other conclusions, decided that for purposes of current finance it was necessary to establish a system by which the Government of India should be informed of the receipts and issues of the Civil Treasuries of the country at a much earlier period than that at which the accounts of audited expenditure could under any circumstances be rendered. In accordance with this decision, the Comptroller General was directed to report to the Department of Finance and Commerce on the 9th of each month the receipts into, and issues from, Civil Treasuries in the preceding month under certain heads; he was also directed to publish the information in the *Gazette of India*, in order to give the public an approximate idea of the extent to which, as the year goes on, the estimates of revenue and expenditure were being realised. It is not known that the published statements have attracted much attention up to the present time, and as this result may be due to the fact that the account as published is not in such form and detail as to be readily intelligible to the public, the Governor General in Council has now decided to postpone the publication of this information from the 9th to the 16th of the month following that to which the figures relate, because on the latter date the distribution of the revenue under each of the eleven principal heads is known, and the expenditure under *Interest on Ordinary Debt and that charged on Productive Public Works, Opium* and *Exchange* is ascertained and can be supplied. The form has also been simplified with a view to public convenience.

Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General with the request that, commencing with the preliminary accounts for November 1883, the revised form may be adopted, and copies regularly supplied to the Government of India, Financial Department, and to the Press Commissioner for communication to the Public Press.

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Explanatory Memorandum.

The receipts in India of the Government of India are as a rule paid into the Civil Treasuries and Presidency Banks, and all outgoings of the Government are made through the Treasuries and Banks. It is only in the case of a few Departments, and with regard to receipts of no great magnitude, that a Department is allowed to appropriate receipts before they have reached the Treasury and to devote them to meeting the obligations of Government.

2. But a simple account of the receipts and disbursements of the various Civil Treasuries does not convey with sufficient approach to accuracy, to the Revenue and Expenditure account of the Government of India. This is due to the fact that the transactions at the Treasuries include Debt, Deposit, and Remittance transactions, as well as Revenue and Expenditure. Thus, among the receipts and disbursements of the Civil Treasuries are necessarily shown such transactions as those on account of the Public Debt, Judicial Deposits, and Savings Bank Deposits, Money Orders, Remittances, &c.

3. Although the receipts and issues at the Civil Treasuries do not represent even approximately the Revenue and Expenditure of the country, it is manifest that they must always stand in a certain relation to the Revenue and Expenditure, and that the transactions at the Civil Treasuries are the outcome of the receipts of Revenue and disbursements of Expenditure coupled with the Debt and Remittance transactions of the Government of India.

Moreover, it is possible as regards certain heads of Revenue and Expenditure to distinguish at the Treasury between transactions which affect Revenue or Expenditure and receipts and disbursements which merely represent Debt or Remittance transactions.

It is possible, for instance, to draw this distinction in the case of Land Revenue, Opium, Salt, &c., and generally as regards branches of

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,00
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF CLOVES, SANDRAC GUM, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Khoja Mohola (near Mandvie Bunder), by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Khoja Allarakhia Vuleo, an insolvent, consisting of few packages of cloves and Sandrac gum; clove sticks, caps, damaged piece-goods, writing boxes, beam scale, weights, copying press, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 24th December, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Byculla, opposite the Byculla iron Works, a quantity of household furniture, glassware, plated ware and earthenware, also pieces of woollen cloth, lamps, cutlery, fancy goods, flower vases, watches, carpets, and railway rugs, fireproof chests, one brougham, one office shigram, and one door shigram, &c.
Property on view.

SALE OF TEAK LOGS, RAFTERS, &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone-bunder, by order of Mr. Hormusjee Merwanjee Narreiwalla—
About 700 teak logs and rafters, 10 to 40 feet in length, also teak and junglewood scantlings, boards, &c.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE AT CUMBALLA HILL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are favoured with instructions from T. Bashford, Esq., whose family are proceeding to England, to sell by auction on the premises at Cumballa Hill, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, the capital household furniture and effects, comprising carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood drawing, dining, and bed-room furniture, namely, reclining couches, easy and other chairs, carved chiffonier and cabinet, marble-topped and other tables, whatnots, brackets, &c, dining-room table, sideboard, dumb waiter, chairs and screen, &c., carved blackwood dressing and washhand tables, almirahs, brass and iron beidstead, children's cots, Cheapare couches, carpets, &c, a number of valuable oil and water-colour paintings, steel engravings and chromo-lithographs, and a choice collection of ornaments and vases, an eight-day clock, and hatstand; also dinner and breakfast services, glass, cutlery and plate, all bath-room necessaries, and cook-room utensils, meat safe, ice box, &c., &c.
Also an English cow yielding a good supply of milk.
Also a valuable collection of plants, which will be sold at 7 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 29th December, comprising among others, 18 varieties miniature palms, including sabal minor, palmetta and umbraiifera, phoenix, rupicola, acaulis, senegalensis, recurvata, paludosa and farinifera, curculigo recurvata, kenta, wenlandiana, caryota, sobolifera and corypha australis, &c., dracoenas, goldiana, reseadina, debroydiana, imperator, &c., ferns, gold and silver, asplenium, nidus and bulbiferum, English ferns, &c.; begonias of new kinds, marantas, icopardina, fetta, bella pinata, picta, &c.; fruit trees, leches nuts, &c.; English fuschias roses, marechal niel, &c, &c., crotons of many varieties, and numerous other plants.
Also an English-built canoe-shaped brouche by Kesterton, and a grey Arab horse.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from the 26th instant.
N.B.—The plants will be sold in the morning at 7 o'clock.
The property of another gentleman—
A light well built dog-cart in thorough good condition.

On SATURDAY, the 5th January next, and the following days, sale commencing at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 51, Carnac-road, near the Cash Bazaar, the whole of the valuable stock in trade of Mr. Shantaram Juggonath closing his business, comprising black wood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, of which full particulars will shortly appear.
The property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th December, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of Mr. E. Comber's choice and rare plants at Warden Road will be resumed on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 7 a.m. from lot No. 148.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BORAH MUSJID STREET IN THE FORT.

Under instructions from Jehanghir Manecksjee Cursetjee, Esq., the receiver appointed in suit Nos. 98 and 159 of 1881, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Publice Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate in Golla Lane, in the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of the Fort, containing by admeasurement 98 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Golla Lane aforesaid, on or towards the west by the house of Dinbai Sorabjee Parukh, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the house of Dinbai Sorabjee Parukh, and which said house was formerly in the possession of the late Dinshaw Manecksjee.
All further information can be obtained on inquiry from Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, attorneys for the receiver, or from the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Fort, Hornby Road, a little far on the north side of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of J. W. TURIE, Esq.,
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view four days beforhe the sale.

On MONDAY, the 14th January next, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, fine rare pictures, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of the Venerable Archdeacon SPEAR, changing residence.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Admiralty House, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and costly household furniture, such as English-made large glass-door side board, large blackwood telescope dining-table, handsome large 8 light hanging chandelier by Green and Winer, handsome large open carved chiffonier, handsome large pier glasses in gilt-frame, handsome large open carved blackwood screen, &c, &c., the property of M. P. Tuback, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th December, 1883.

THE UNION FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Liability of Shareholders unlimited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company, and are now prepared to issue Marine Policies at best current Rates.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO., Agents.

Forbes-street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 6, HORNBY-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCOOL.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, single Re. 15, double Rs. 20.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY,
WILL BE OPENED ON THE 22ND DECEMBER, 1883.

THE large and commodious building formerly known as the High Court, has been secured by the undersigned for the above Hotel. Each bed-room has a SEPARATE BATH-ROOM, and there will be ninety large and well ventilated bed-rooms. It is most centrally situated, close to the Bunders, Railway stations, Public and Mercantile offices, Banks, &c., and commands a magnificent view of the harbour. A well kept garden in rear of the Hotel is open to visitors.

JEEVANJEE AND CO.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The undersigned will, under orders from the Director of Public Instruction, exhibit a collection of English-made Educational Furniture and Apparatus in the hall of the old Elphinstone Institution early in February. As it is very desirable that consistory and moderate prices should be exhibited, makers of all kinds of school desks, blackboards, maps, diagrams, slates, copy books, pencils and other educational appliances are invited to communicate with the undersigned at his head office, Poona. Space will be provided free of charge for all suitable exhibits.

REV. B. KIRKHAM,
Educational Inspector, Central Division.

15th December, 1883.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and Commission Agent at No. 3, Hoyle Street, Luton, in the County of Bedford, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 30 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.
All commissions with which he may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.
Private and public information of every kind, £1-1 per day for business not exceeding 10 days. Special ... periods, at greatly reduced rates for ... private matters.
... of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in ... ent.; from £100 to £300, 5 per cent.; from ... per cent. commission
... acts made for larger consignments
... ications should be as plain and definite as ... sent direct to the above address so as to ... mediate and positive reply.
... IFT and FARROW, Public Accountants, ... ve been authorised to receive and collect all ... commissions due to the abovenamed Wm.

VERY SUPERIOR MADE
BANIANS & DRAWERS.

CUT LOW IN THE NECK FOR INDIAN WEAR.

	Rs. a.
Gauze, Merino or Balbriggan.....six	14 0
Fine Gauze Merino Banians.....six	21 0
Superfine; "a special article for Indian" wear, thin, soft, and shrinkless.....six	27 0
Summer Merino, a vest stouter than the above, medium substance .....six	34 0
Fine Zephyr or Net, possessing all the absorbing qualities of an ordinary banian, with half its weight .....six	35 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, a mixture of Silk and Wool, elastic, and non-irritating.....six	40 0
Drab Merino, with long sleeves, for homeward journey or cool climates, each	6 8
Grey Scotch Shetland Lambswool,, long sleeves, very warm, recommended for cold climates	7 0

DOUBLE SEATS.

	Rs. a.
Short Trunk Drawers for Riding, fine Brown Cotton, double-seated..... per pair	5 8
Long Drawers, fine dressed Brown Cotton, double-seated, with deep Belt Bands.....	7 0
Bathing Drawers, fine Brown Cotton.....	1 8
Plain Colours do. do.	1 12
Fancy Stripes do. do.	2 0
White Summer Merino Pants, fitted with Belt Bands	6 12
Best Stout Drab Merino Pants, for the homeward journey or cold districts.....	7 0
Grey Scotch Shetland Lambswool Pants, for wear in cold climates	7 0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Fine Berlinwool, knitted.....	10 0
Extra fine do. do.	12 0
Superfine, very soft	14 0

CARDIGAN SLEEVE VESTS.

Extra super, a very superior quality, fancy hand knitted chain stitch fronts, perfect fitting.....	25 0
Extra Super; the same make as above, in Fancy Shades, Rich Silk Sleeves and Facings, can be worn as a Vest, when required.....	40 0

CASH DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS & NEWSAGENTS,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
IMPORTERS OF
Drawing Materials, Mathematical Instruments, Presentation Goods, (Fancy Articles), Xmas, New Year, Birthday and Wedding Cards, Silk Book Markers, Letts's Diaries, &c., &c., &c.
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS,
MEADOW STREET AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
Opposite Jumah Musjid, Baharkote.
POONA :—EAST STREET.

XMAS. AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, FORT,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE to the Public of Bombay, they have JUST RECEIVED from Europe, a large Assortment of ALBUMS, FANCY CABINETS, REVOLVING ALBUMS, large and small, "in Olivewood"; also some very elegant MORA STANDERS CHRYSTOLEUM GLASS of various sizes.

STUDIO open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

THIS Department is under the Superintendence of an Experienced European Boot-Cutte
We guarantee fit and style combined with the best-quality English and French Leather only.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
French Calf Oxford Shoes	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0	Patent Calf the best Workmanship.	Rs. 15 8	Rs. 17 8
Patent Oxford Dress Shoes	„ 13 0	„ 14 0	Spur Boxes Extra.....	„ 3	„ ..
Patent Evening Pumps Shoes	„ 12 0	„ 13 0	French Calf Button Boots English-made	„ 16 8	„ 18 0
French Calf Lace Walking Boots ...	„ 15 0	„ 16 8	French Patent with Two Caps	„ 16 8	„ 18 0
Best Strong Make Grain Ride.....	„ 23 8	„ 26 0	Brown Leather Shooting Boots strongly made	„ 20 0	„ 22
French Calf Military Boots.....	„ 15 0	„ 16 8			

Elcho, Regulation, Brown, and Black Riding Boots, Wellington Boots and every description of boots and shoes made to order.
New Arrival of Brown Leather, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, cemented by special solution for tropical climate.
N. B.—Mofussil orders should be accompanied by a pattern Boot or the Outline of Foot on a piece of paper as a guide for size.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.
C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.
1, East Street, POONA.
43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also set them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices :

WITH KEYS.

Silver.			Gold.		
Hunting.....	Rs. 30	to Rs. 80	Hunting	„ 65	to „ 315
Half-hunting	„ 35	to „ 85	Half-hunting	„ 85	to „ 325
Crystal face	„ 40	to „ 80	Crystal face	„ 70	to „ 320

KEYLESS.

Silver.			Gold.		
Hunting	Rs. 55	to Rs. 160	Hunting	„ 160	to „ 375
Half-hunting	„ 60	to „ 180	Half-hunting	„ 180	to „ 400
Crystal face.....	„ 90	to „ 150	Crystal face	„ 200	to „ 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.
MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS.
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY, ARE APPOINTED
THE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR
BOOSEY & CO.'S BAND INSTRU ENTS.

INSTRUMENTS supplied to the Army, or to Railway, School, Local Companies, or the Bands of Native Princes, at the London Prices, plus the actual Importatio Charges, Government Duty, and Agency Commission. S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

BOMBARDONS, EUPHONIONS, BARITONES, ALTHORN TROMBONES, FLUTES, CLARIONETS, FRENCH HORNS, TRUMPETS, BUGLES, &c., &c.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

S. ROSE & CO.'s Instruments: these only bear our own name, but can be recommended as of thorough good manufacture, and constructed upon the newest and approved models, and will favourably bear comparison with instruments of the best Manufacturers. The prices are considerably lower than the first-quality instruments.
Full particulars and estimates furnished on application.

CLARIONET REEDS, LIGATURES, EXTRA SOCKET, SPRINGS, PADS, MUSIC-HOLDERS, AND EVERY KIND OF FITTINGS FOR BAND INSTRUMENTS.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL BANDS.

*** The attention of Band Presidents, Bandmasters, and others, is invited to our Illustrated Price-List; which will be sent free by post on application.

MISCELLANEOUS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
FOR BAND, AND CHRISTY MINSTREL TROUPES &c.

Violins, complete	Rs. 30 to Rs. 150	Accordeons	Rs. 4 to Rs.
Guitars	„ 25 to „ 150	Flutinas	„ 2 to „ 40
Banjos	„ 10 to „ 75	Ballad Horns	„ „ 145
Flutes	„ 60 to „ 100	Flageolets	„ 3 to „ 25
Musical Boxes	„ 5 to „ 500	Post Horns...	„ 6 to „ 28
Tambourines	„ 3 to „ 12	Castanets and Bones	„ 2 to „ 5
Concertinas	„ 5 to „ 25	Violin Bows	„ 3 to „ 20
Do. (German, Anglo-German)	„ 25 to „ 48	Triangles	„ 5 to „ 15
Fifes, with G. S. Keys..	„ 16 to „ 30	Violincello, Violin, Guitar, and Banjo Strings, and all Fittings for Musical Instruments, always kept in stock.	

Special List of Christy Minstrel Songs, consisting of opening Choruses, Walk-rounds, Comic Songs and Sentimental Songs with Choruses, supplied on application.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

S. ROSE & Co.'s ENGLISH TREBLE SOLO CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.
WITH 48 KEYS, FULL COMPASS, G. TO C 3 OCTAVE AND 3 NOTES.

Mahogany Concertinas in Black Box	Rs 65
Rosewood Instrument, in Mahogany Box	„ 95
Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed (*i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box, an excellent Instrument	„ 120

New and Improved Harmoniflutes.

Compass 3 Octaves.	In Case, ... Rs. 60.	Compass 4 Octaves.	In Case, ... Rs. 140
Compass 3½ Octaves.	In Case, ... Rs. 100.	Pedal Stands for the above, Rs. 20 each extra.	
Minifiutes Compass 2 Octaves. ... ... Rs. 50.			

N.B.—New Illustrated Catalogue free by Post.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, Esplanade-road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY, BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR ROBEY & CO., MACADAM BROS., &c., &c,

EVERY class of IRON WORK designed and estimated for—
HEAVY and ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS turned out quickly.
ENGINES, PUMPS and MACHINERY kept in stock.
Full particulars will be found in Catalogue just issued which will be sent on application.
Monthly Price List sent to all constituents.
All communications to be addressed to Head Office, Forbes-street.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
AGENTS.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS
11, ESPLANADE ROAD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES :
TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee :—

INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.
TAPER AN HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING.
ORRUGATED TILES.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.
GILLEBONI TILES.
PATENT RIDGE TILES.
GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit he various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

CHRISTMAS 1883.

AMONGST the social observances of Christmas and the New Year, the interchange of Presents forms a conspicuous feature. To aid our Constituents in the observance of this time-honoured custom has been our especial study, and our recent Imports have special reference to Articles likely to be required at the approach of the Festive Season.

INTENDING PURCHASERS
Are RESPECTFULLY solicited to pay our] show-room a visit and INSPECT our large collection of NOVELTIES, many of which have NEVER before been seen in BOMBAY.

INEXPENSIVE CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
IN GOLD AND SILVER
Our Registered Designs suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
OR
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
TO FRIENDS AT HOME OR IN INDIA.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Watches in Gold and Silver, of every description. Clocks and Time-pieces in marble, wood, and gilt, in leather cases.

ELECTRO-PLATE.

Claret Jugs, Beer Jugs, Tea Kettles, Biscuit Boxes, Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Inkstands, Liqueur Frames, Breakfast Frames, Butter Dishes, Ice Pails, Tea and Coffee Sets, Revolving Dishes, Small Corner Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Salvers Pickle Forks, Ice and Sardine Tongs, Ice Hammers, Lemon Knives, Crumb Scoops, Mugs, Tankards and Goblets, Sardine Boxes, Epergnes, Centre Pieces.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
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Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
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DOWN.

		Ordinary	Mixed.	Mail.
		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Colaba	Dep.	7 30	10 45	8 0
		p. m.	a. m.	a. m.
Surat	do.	6 55	6 50	3 55
Broach	do.	9 10	9 30	5 23
Baroda.....	do.	12 0	12 33	7 13
		a. m.	p. m.	
Ahmedabad	do.	3 40	1 0	10 20
				p. m.
Wadhwan	Arr.	.....	7 25	1 30

UP.

		Mixed.	Ordinary	Mail.
		a. m.	noon.	p. m.
Wadhwan	Dep.	5 5	.....	2 55
Ahmedabad	do.	6 40	12 0	6 35
Baroda.....	do.	11 0	3 30	9 20
Broach.....	do.	2 5	5 55	11 5
		a. m.		a. m.
Surat	do.	4 30	8 30	12 45
		p. m.	a. m.	
Colaba	Arr.	6 45	7 20	8 20

The Branch trains in connection with the above and the Bombay Suburban will be considerably altered and increased. For particulars, see Time Tables which will be issued at stations a few days before the end of the month.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th December, 1883.

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